

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 265, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRATULATING THE ARMY RESERVE ON ITS CENTENNIAL

Ms. BORDALLO, Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 70) congratulating the Army Reserve on its centennial, which will be formally celebrated on April 23, 2008, and commemorating the historic contributions of its veterans and continuing contributions of its soldiers to the vital national security interests and homeland defense missions of the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 70

Whereas on January 9, 1905, the 26th President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, dispatched a "special message" to the Senate and the House of Representatives that "earnestly recommended passage" of legislation to establish a Federal reserve force of skilled and trained personnel to bring "our Army . . . to the highest point of efficiency";

Whereas on December 14, 1905, the then-Secretary of War and later 27th President of the United States, William Howard Taft, transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives a draft bill and letter authored by Major General Leonard Wood, "strongly commending . . . proposed legislation" to "increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Army" by establishing a Federal reserve force comprised of specially trained personnel;

Whereas in response to the recommendations of President Theodore Roosevelt and senior military and civilian leaders, the 60th Congress enacted Public Law 101, entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army", ch. 150, 35 Stat. 66, which was signed into law on April 23, 1908, by President Theodore Roosevelt;

Whereas Public Law 101 authorized the establishment of the first Federal reserve force and the first reservoir of trained officers in a reserve status for a United States military service;

Whereas Congress subsequently adapted, expanded, and amended the reserve organization of the Army to include additional military occupational specialties and capabilities and established the organization today known as the Army Reserve;

Whereas the Army Reserve has played a major role in the defense of our Nation and in furtherance of United States interests for 100 years;

Whereas many distinguished Americans have served honorably and with distinction in the Army Reserve, including Presidents Harry S. Truman and Ronald W. Reagan, the former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Henry H. Shelton, Brigadier General

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Major General William J. Donovan (Director of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II), Drs. Charles H. Mayo and William J. Mayo, and Captain Eddie Rickenbacker;

Whereas the Army Reserve contributed 169,500 soldiers to the Army during World War I;

Whereas the Army Reserve contributed 200,000 soldiers and 29 percent of the Army's officers during World War II and was recognized by General George C. Marshall for its unique and invaluable contributions to the national defense;

Whereas 240,500 soldiers of the Army Reserve were called to active duty during the Korean War;

Whereas more than 60,000 Army Reserve soldiers were called to active duty during the Berlin Crisis;

Whereas 35 Army Reserve units were activated and deployed in support of operations in Vietnam, where they served with distinction and honor;

Whereas the Army Reserve contributed more than 94,000 soldiers in support of Operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield in 1990 and 1991;

Whereas the Army Reserve contributed more than 48 percent of the reserve component soldiers mobilized in support of Operation Joint Endeavor and Operation Joint Guard in Bosnia;

Whereas since September 11, 2001, the Army Reserve has provided indispensable and sustained support for Operations Enduring Freedom, Noble Eagle, and Iraqi Freedom, with 98 percent of units either deployed or providing mobilized soldiers, and more than 147,000 individual soldiers being mobilized (of which more than 110,000 individual soldiers have deployed) in support of the Global War on Terrorism;

Whereas more than 39,000 individual soldiers of the Army Reserve have served multiple deployments since September 11, 2001;

Whereas 13,003 Army Reserve soldiers were forward-deployed in the Central Command Area of Responsibility on October 31, 2007, and 102 soldiers of the Army Reserve had borne the ultimate sacrifice in support of Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom through October 31, 2007;

Whereas the Army Reserve is organized into 3 components, the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve, and the Retired Reserve, which together contain more than 601,000 soldiers;

Whereas the Army cannot go to war or sustain a military operation without the highly skilled and trained personnel of the Army Reserve;

Whereas the Army Reserve provides more than 37 percent of the mission essential combat support and combat service support forces of the Army;

Whereas 100 percent of the Army's Internment Settlement Brigades, Judge Advocate General Units (Legal Support Organizations), Medical Groups, Railway Units, and Training and Exercise Divisions are in the Army Reserve;

Whereas more than 66 percent of the Army's Civil Affairs Units, Psychological Operations Units, Theater Signal Commands, Expeditionary Sustainment Commands, and Medical Capabilities are in the Army Reserve;

Whereas the Army Reserve is no longer a force held in strategic reserve but today functions as an integral and essential operational reserve in support of the missions of the active Army;

Whereas the Army cannot go to war or sustain a military operation without the skilled and trained Ready Reserve and Retired Reserve soldiers of the Army Reserve;

Whereas the Selected Reserve component of the Army Reserve is comprised of more than 30,000 officers and 150,000 enlisted soldiers who have volunteered their personal service in defense of the Constitution and their fellow citizens;

Whereas the Army and the Army Reserve are recognized as institutions that have played historic and decisive roles in promoting the cause of individual dignity and the value of integration;

Whereas nearly one in four Selected Reserve soldiers and more than one in five Individual Ready Reserve soldiers are women whose contributions are consistently characterized by a high degree of commitment, professionalism, and military bearing;

Whereas the ability of individual soldiers and the Army Reserve to perform their wartime missions is contingent on the active engagement and support of their families, employers, and local communities;

Whereas the Army Reserve is a community-based force with an active presence in 1,100 communities and 975 Army Reserve centers in operation throughout the United States;

Whereas Sir Winston Churchill once remarked that "Reservists are twice the citizen", a sentiment that applies especially to the soldiers of the Army Reserve; and

Whereas the Army Reserve makes these contributions to the security of our nation in return for less than 5 percent of the Army's total budget: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress—

(1) congratulates the Army Reserve on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the enactment of its original authorizing law;

(2) recognizes and commends the Army Reserve for the selfless and dedicated service of its past and present citizen-soldiers whose personal courage, contributions, and sacrifices have helped preserve the freedom and advance the national security and homeland defense of the United States; and

(3) extends its gratitude to the veterans, soldiers, families, and employers whose essential and constant support have enabled the Army Reserve to accomplish its vital missions and renews our Nation's commitment in support of their noble efforts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO, Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO, Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 70, which commemorates 2008 as the centennial of the United States Army Reserve, celebrating the historic contributions of its veterans and continuing contributions of its soldiers to operations at home and abroad. I thank my colleague, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, for introducing this important resolution.

On January 9, 1905, the 26th President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, dispatched a special message to the Senate and the House of Representatives recommending passage of legislation to establish a Federal Reserve force of trained personnel to bring our Army to its highest point of efficiency.

Beginning as a supplementary unit at the turn of the 20th century, our Army Reserve soldiers have shown immeasurable dedication and valor through the broadening of their inceptive purpose. The Army Reserve has developed from a few support troops during World War I into a vital and sustained operational force for current and future operations. This Federal force has been deployed in different capacities, serving in eight wars and defending the interests of the United States and its allies in World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Russia, Berlin, Panama, the Persian Gulf, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, Kenya, Iraq and numerous humanitarian missions in other countries during its first 100 years. Involvement in operations Desert Storm, Desert Shield, Joint Endeavor, Joint Guard, Enduring Freedom, Noble Eagle, and Iraqi Freedom shows the Army is incomplete without the skilled and trained personnel of its Reserve.

The Army Reserve has grown from 160 medical officers to virtually 200,000 soldiers who play a major role in the defense of our Nation and who continue in the furtherance of the United States defense interests.

At this moment approximately 50,000 of our Nation's Army Reserve soldiers are serving on active duty around the world. These men and women voluntarily put their civilian careers and family lives on hold. And in most cases, they do so for over a year which is a testament to their selflessness, patriotism, and willingness to sacrifice for the good of our country.

Indeed, I am extremely proud of all of our Armed Forces: the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps and the National Guard. Our entire military continues to work diligently in a time of conflict, and deserves the highest respect for their courage in the face of adversity.

H.J. Res. 70 is our way, as the United States Congress, of recognizing the centennial of our Army Reserve, a force that our institution played a role in creating 100 years ago. This resolution honors the sacrifice and tremendous distinction of the millions of American men and women who have served as Army soldiers since April 23, 1908.

Madam Speaker, I again thank our colleague from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) for his initiative in bringing us together today to recognize and honor the Army Reserve on the occasion of its 100th anniversary, and I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Joint Resolution 70, as amended, which congratulates the Army Reserve on its centennial.

There are over 340 Army reservists in Virginia's First Congressional District, and over 150 have been mobilized in support of the global war on terror. Ever since 1908 when the Army Reserve began as a means to increase the efficiency of the Army Medical Corps, the Army Reserve and its soldiers have stepped up magnificently to every challenge and mission presented to them.

Those challenges span the breadth of the American wars in the past 100 years. In World War I, 169,500 Army reservists served; in World War II, 200,000, including 29 percent of the Army's officer corps; in Korea, 240,500; in Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm, 94,000. And since September 11, 2001, 147,000 Army reservists have been mobilized in support of the global war on terror; 110,000 have deployed, 39,000 have served multiple deployments, and 102 have died in the war on terror.

Army reservists are citizen soldiers active in 1,100 communities across the Nation. They are the sons and daughters, mothers and fathers of America. They are remarkable in many respects, but no more so than their willingness to serve this Nation in a professional and unselfish manner. They continue to serve today knowing that they will likely be deployed away from home, family and civilian employment.

For many in America, the patriotism, commitment, and sacrifice of these remarkable citizens called Army reservists goes unnoticed. I believe every effort should be made to highlight and acknowledge their service to a grateful Nation. So it is entirely proper and fitting that we take this moment not only to mark an historical milestone of 100 years of service to the Nation by the Army Reserve, but also to honor those soldiers past and present who have served and are serving so honorably as well as Army reservists.

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Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this joint resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the original sponsor of this joint resolution.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I'm honored to sponsor this bipartisan resolution, along with Representatives BUYER, SHIMKUS and TAYLOR, to congratulate the United States Army Reserve on its 100th anniversary, which will be formally celebrated on April 23, 2008.

The resolution, which has 260 cosponsors, also commemorates the contributions of Army Reserve veterans who've helped to ensure that the United States' vital national security inter-

ests are protected and defended in times of war and peace.

I'm very gratified by the outpouring of bipartisan support that this resolution has received. It's indicative of the high regard and esteem in which the Army Reserve is held among Members of Congress and the American people.

As a current member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, as well as the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Committee, I've been extremely impressed by the level of commitment that Army Reserve soldiers bring to their work, and by their high degree of professionalism. They truly are "twice the citizen," as Winston Churchill once remarked.

Today, the U.S. Army Reserve is composed of more than 30,000 officers and 150,000 enlisted soldiers. They have an active presence in 1,100 communities across our Nation, contributing military values, important job skills, and economic support. They are husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, sons and daughters. They are our neighbors, our friends, our acquaintances and our colleagues at work. These soldiers can be called up at any time to serve our Nation, and they must be trained and prepared to respond at a moment's notice.

Here in the House of Representatives, 24 Members, including myself, have been privileged to serve in the Reserves. In fact, two of the lead sponsors of this resolution, Representatives STEVE BUYER and JOHN SHIMKUS, still serve in the Army Reserve.

As this resolution notes, the role of today's Army Reserve soldier has expanded and changed dramatically since President Roosevelt first requested that Congress establish a reserve of trained officers. On April 23, 1908, Congress responded to the President's request by establishing a permanent reserve corps of trained medical officers. The modest corps represented the humble start of what is today a multi-faceted operational and strategic force.

Since then, their duties have expanded. The Army Reserve is now an integral component in any active U.S. Army mission. They have answered the call of duty in World Wars I and II, Korea, Vietnam, the Cold War, Panama, the Gulf War, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo and, of course, since September 11, 2001, in Operation Noble Eagle, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Through October 31, 2007, 102 Army Reserve soldiers made the ultimate sacrifice while serving in Iraq and Afghanistan. Since then, an additional four Reserve officers have lost their lives in combat. We dedicate this resolution to their memory and to the memory of all Reserve soldiers who fought and died defending our Nation's freedoms throughout our history.

We dedicate this resolution to our living heroes as well, to those men and women who continue their service to our Nation in the U.S. Army Reserve today.

I want to commend several staff members for the outstanding work in bringing this resolution to the floor: Kevin Coughlin, Joe Hicken and John Chapla on the House Armed Services Committee, Tim Welter and Abel Carreiro on Congressman BUYER's staff, Grant Culp from Congressman SHIMKUS' staff, Randy Jennings on Congressman TAYLOR's staff, David Whitney on the House Judiciary Committee, Lieutenant General Jack C. Stultz and Lieutenant Colonel Rob Young of the Army Reserve, and Jonathan Halpern and Ed Larkin on my staff.

Madam Speaker, I, again, thank my colleagues who are cosponsors for their extraordinary support of this resolution, and I urge its immediate adoption.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Madam Speaker, as the Army Reserve celebrates its centennial, I rise to congratulate the Reserve on its dedicated service and sacrifice to ensure our Nation's freedom. Since its inception on April 23, 1908, the Reserve and its more than 1 million citizen-soldiers have protected American citizens at home and abroad. When tyranny raises its fist and liberty is threatened, the citizen-soldier answers the call to ease the suffering. For this, our Nation is forever grateful.

Today, more than 20,000 Army Reserve soldiers are deployed in Iraq, Afghanistan, and 18 other countries, with an additional 7,000 Army Reserve serving in the United States. In my home State of Minnesota, historic Fort Snelling is the proud home to the 88th Regional Readiness Command, comprised of Reserve units from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. America's greatness lies in her people, and the American soldier is the embodiment of hard work, patriotism and service, the finest of America's principles.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize today the selfless commitment and sacrifice of so many citizen-soldiers. It is they who lay down their lives to defend those who cannot defend themselves. It is they who lay down their lives to protect the rights of those who disrespect our flag and our Nation. And it is they who lay down their lives so that true freedom will never know extinction. As April 23 approaches, let us remember and be forever grateful for the Army Reserve's 100 years of noble service and sacrifice to our Nation.

Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, at this time I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 70, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentlewoman from Guam seek recognition?

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the demand for the yeas and nays?

There was no objection.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECOGNIZING THE TREMENDOUS SERVICE THAT MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES HAVE GIVEN TO THE NATION

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1020) recognizing the tremendous service that members of the Armed Forces have given to the Nation, especially those who have been wounded in combat, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1020

Whereas United States soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and their families have made extraordinary sacrifices to serve our country in Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas more than 1,600,000 members of the Armed Forces of the United States have been deployed in Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom since September 2001;

Whereas more than 30,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines have been wounded in battle;

Whereas advances in battlefield medicine have resulted in hundreds of lives being saved; and

Whereas both physical and mental injuries sustained during combat have a life-altering impact on our servicemen and women as well as their families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the tremendous service that our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines have given to the Nation, especially those who have sustained injury in combat;

(2) is committed to providing wounded warriors with the highest quality medical care available, and to supporting wounded members of all Armed Forces and their families during their recovery;

(3) commends the actions of private citizens and organizations who volunteer their continued support to America's wounded warriors; and

(4) encourages Members and all citizens to take steps to show support and appreciation for returning troops, especially those who have been wounded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1020, recognizing the tremendous service that members of our Armed Forces have provided to the country, especially those who have been wounded in combat. I thank our colleague from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) for introducing this resolution.

Soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and their families are making extraordinary sacrifices in service to our country. Over 4,500 servicemembers have made the ultimate sacrifice in Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. Nearly 32,000 servicemembers have been wounded, of which a little over 17,000 have returned to duty.

Today, servicemembers have an unprecedented chance of survival, unlike those who had similar wounds in Vietnam and the Second World War. The medical advances that have taken place on the current battlefield have made these significant achievements possible.

However, while members are surviving their injuries and wounds at an unprecedented rate, they are coming home with more complex psychological injuries. These individuals who have honorably served our Nation may need medical care and assistance for the rest of their lives.

House Resolution 1020 commits this Congress to ensuring that these brave, wounded warriors receive the best medical care available, and commends all Americans who volunteer to support these wounded warriors and their families.

So, Madam Speaker, I again commend our colleague from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) for his introduction of this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 1020, as amended, which recognizes the tremendous service that members of the Armed Forces have given to the Nation, especially those who have been wounded in combat.

Madam Speaker, throughout our history, America's sons and daughters have been called upon to fight our Nation's wars to preserve our freedom and our way of life. Each time we have gone to war, these brave men and women who answered the call, unfortunately, have been wounded and injured; 204,002 in World War I, 671,846 in World War II, 103,284 in Korea, 153,303 in Vietnam, and 467 in Desert Storm.

Today, Madam Speaker, as we continue to fight terrorism throughout the world, 30,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines have been wounded and injured in Iraq and Afghanistan. As with